



2000-2001 ANNUAL REPORT

From the Governor

Greetings!

Congratulations to the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males on a successful year!

The annual report you are about to read offers Hoosiers the opportunity to see how much progress we have made here in Indiana to ensure equality for all our citizens. There is still much more to be done, but I am proud of the strides we have made so far.

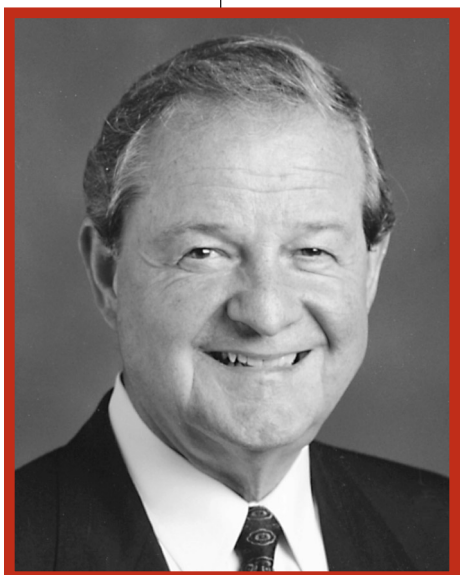
I applaud the hard work and dedication of the distinguished community and business leaders, educators and state legislators who make up the Commission. Your efforts to address the important issues affecting African-American males and their families has had a lasting positive impact on our state.

It is vital to the continued success of our state, nation and world that we do a better job of living together in harmony. Your participation in this Commission is a noteworthy endeavor and speaks well of the importance you place on your community. Thank you for giving your time and energy to this important topic.

Best wishes for continued success in all your endeavors.

Sincerely,

Frank O'Bannon
Governor



From the Lieutenant Governor

In one way, the year 2000 was very important for the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males. In other ways, it was no different - which, though it may sound unusual, is actually a positive thing.

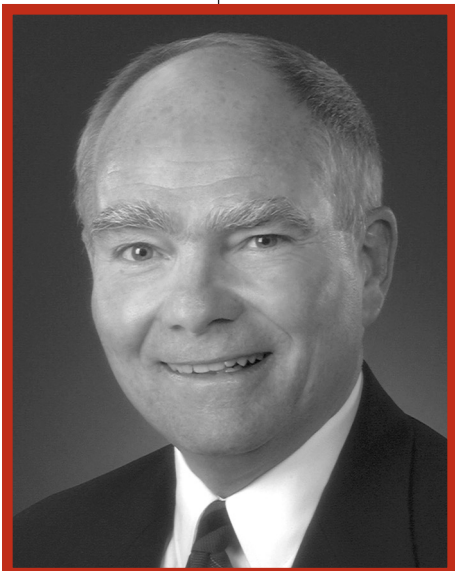
In 2000, the Commission hosted the African-American Male National Conference. Representatives of Black male organizations from all over the country visited Indianapolis to talk, listen and determine the best courses of action their community should take.

For three days in October, hundreds of people focused solely on the mental, physical and spiritual health concerns that African-American males face on a daily basis. It was an outstanding event that we're very proud to have supported and the state looks forward to the possibility of being the host site in the future.

That's how the year stood out.

As for how it was no different, 2000 saw the Commission do what it has done unwaveringly since it was established in 1993: it worked hard to identify and recommend remedies to improve the economic, educational, social and professional status of the Black male in our state. Under the direction of Stephen M. Jackson, it continued to be an integral partner in Indiana's efforts to move the state forward.

This annual report includes information that can be utilized in every Hoosier community. I am certain you will find it useful. I extend my thanks to the Commission members for their progressive efforts on behalf of the state of Indiana



Sincerely,

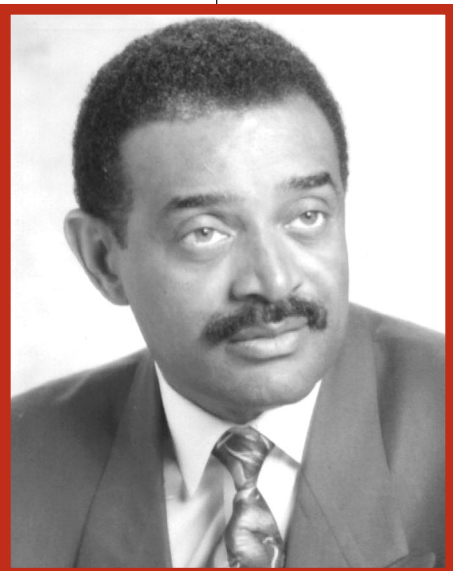
Joseph E. Kernan
Lieutenant Governor

From the Chairman

In 1993, the Commission on the Social Status of Black Males was established by the General Assembly to consider strategies for the improvement of life for Black Males in Indiana. Five focus areas involving Black males were considered: education, employment, criminal justice, health, and social factors. The Commission is committed to actively explore and diligently study all aspects of the focus areas in order to reverse the trends that adversely affect our state's African-American male population.

The past year for the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males was both productive and successful. We were instrumental in the passage of House Bill 1971, which includes a mandate for the implementation of conflict resolution strategies in the curriculum of Indiana's schools. In October 2000, we hosted the African-American Males National Conference. In April 2001, the Commission held an AIDS/HIV Memorial Service at the State House, which was recognized by legislators with House Resolution 102. The Commission also participated in various Black male initiatives, conferences, and educational forums that all directly relate to the social status of the Black male.

On behalf of the Commission, I would like to deeply thank everyone that has committed time and efforts to make the work of the Commission a success. Our work continues as we continue to expand our efforts to overcome the challenges facing Black males in our state. We are pleased with our efforts thus far; however, our work is still not done. The Commission remains committed to seeking innovative and workable solutions that will contribute to the overall social enhancement of Black males in Indiana.



Respectfully yours,

Dr. Vernon G. Smith
State Representative

From the Vice Chairman

Now that we have entered a new millennium, the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males continues its efforts to improve the lives of African-Americans living in the great state of Indiana. The General Assembly works in conjunction with the Commission to help make these improvements possible. Although at times it appears the legislative process moves a bit too slowly, we are seeing results.

Since the Commission was created eight years ago, we have expanded our base to the local level in many Hoosier cities which have, in turn, created their own commissions to study this crucial issue. This grassroots support means a more timely response will be given when problems arise and allows us to share solutions to these problems with our colleagues throughout the state.

Although much has been accomplished, we cannot be complacent. The General Assembly, in conjunction with the executive and judicial branches of Indiana state government, will continue to progress until all Hoosiers have the opportunity to fully experience the American dream.

With kind regards,

Thomas J. Wyss
State Senator



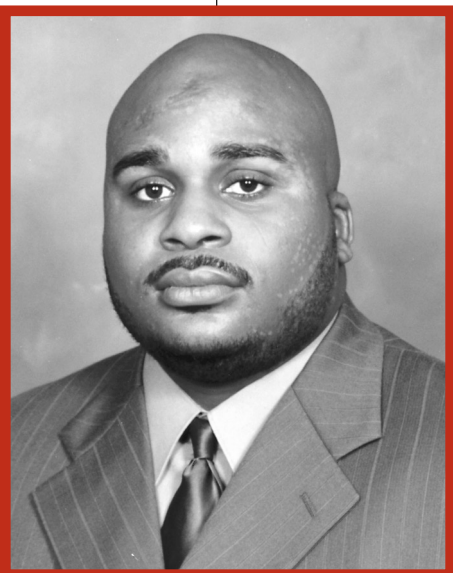
From the Executive Director

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males is committed to empowering Black males in the State of Indiana to improve the overall quality of life in the areas of health, education, employment, criminal justice, and social factors. The interconnectedness of these seemingly exclusive areas substantiates the necessity to examine status within each system as to alleviate problems faced by Black males.

As the Executive Director, I am dedicated to researching and publishing statistics concerning the plight of African-American males in the State of Indiana. The Commission will continue towards implementing the goals established in the 2000-2001 objectives. Working along with the community leaders, state agencies, private and not-for-profit organizations, and local commission councils, the Commission will accomplish the need to increase the permeability of the five social systems allocated to the scope of the Commission.

In 2000-2001, the Commission was able to host the African-American Male National Conference along with the African-American Male National Council and the National Black Caucus of State Legislators. I am grateful to the volunteers, corporate sponsors, and not-for-profit organizations that contributed to the conference's success. The Commission was able to publish a statewide publication entitled "HIV/AIDS Survey" which focused upon the disproportionate number of HIV and AIDS cases in the Black male population and ultimately the whole community.

The Commission also met its goal of actively increasing the community's knowledge of HIV and AIDS through the continued efforts of the HIV/AIDS Memorial Service, this year held in Evansville. The Service was successful in gaining the community's attention concerning the epidemic status of this terrible disease. Finally, the Commission served as the catalyst to the passage of House Bill 1971, which incorporated conflict resolution courses in educational curriculum of early grade levels to teach students constructive and positive options.



The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males is dedicated to improving the opportunity to succeed in life, thus improving and strengthening the relationship between the community and society. Let us move forward in our destination of greatness and resume our place among the positive contributors to society.

Stephen M. Jackson
Executive Director

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Overview

Because ALL citizens of Indiana have a right to lead healthy and productive lives, the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males was established legislatively to increase and improve the economic, educational, health, professional, and social status of the Black male and to identify and recommend public remedies.

Today, alarming statistics, both nationally and statewide, confirm the urgent need to develop a strategic course of action to counter the negative circumstances that have contributed to the plight of Black males.

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males consists of 20 appointed commissioners and a consortium of volunteer committee members from throughout the state who are committed to improving the quality of life of Black males in Indiana.

Through a collective, cohesive effort, the Commission received generous support and input from communities throughout the state. In a series of public hearings, the general public commented on the multifaceted problems confronting the Black male and the programs and services, or lack thereof, that are affecting the Black male population.

Consequently, in order to resolve effectively those issues contributing to the social decay of the Black male in Indiana, there must be a continued and committed collaboration among all segments of the community.

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males is dedicated to serve as a catalyst and to facilitate a common foundation upon which a viable course of action can be initiated.

Focus Areas

Criminal Justice

Education

Employment

Health

Social Factors

Introduction

Through a bipartisan effort, the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males was formally established by Public Law 143-1993 to study and recommend legislative remedies to address the critical social problems facing the Black male population in Indiana.

To that end, House Resolution 31 was introduced during the 1992 session of the Indiana General Assembly to establish a statutory or interim study committee to study the social distress of Black males in Indiana. As a result, an interim committee was appointed to identify the specific problems that contribute to the declining quality of life of this targeted population.

From the interim study, Engrossed Senate Bill 190 and House Bill 1065 were formally introduced and passed by the Indiana General Assembly, thus establishing Public Law 143-1993. Because of this legislation, the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males was created.

Approach

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males is mandated to identify specific social problems and develop legislative recommendations directly pertaining to the Black male population in Indiana. This statewide Commission consists of elected officials, business, community and government leaders as well as private citizens.

With the assigned primary responsibility to review the social conditions of Black males, the Commission began its work by:

- Formulating five subcommittees to identify issues in the targeted areas of criminal justice, education, health, employment and social factors.
- Conducting statewide public hearings to obtain community input.
- Gathering statistical data relevant to the identified areas of concern.

From the five-year plan emerged a process for the Commission to begin implementation of the initiatives. The results of the interim study conducted during the 1992 legislative session became the framework for the Commission's work.

There are three initiatives the Commission is undertaking to address the plight of Black males:

Administrative

Recommendations will be made to the Governor as to what may be done administratively to begin to change the tide facing Black males.

Legislative

Recommendations will be made to the Indiana General Assembly regarding potential legislation that may be enacted to remove barriers facing Black males.

Local level

A "grassroots" effort will be undertaken to mobilize our communities to bring attention to the problems facing our Black males while collaborating to find remedies to address and overcome them.

This report is a summary of the information as well as recommendations deemed necessary to change the tide in the factors contributing to the social decay of Indiana's African-American males.

2001 Objectives

- To establish Local Commissions on the Social Status of Black Males.

Local commissions have been established in the following Indiana locations:

Anderson
Bloomington (*pending*)
Evansville
Fort Wayne
Gary
Indianapolis
Jeffersonville (*pending*)
Lake County
Michigan City
Muncie
South Bend

Local Commissions are the essential units in Indiana's network to bring together those who are at the forefront of the battle to reduce the factors that contribute to the social decay of the Black male.

The local Commissions will encourage the development of programs at the local level that focus on long-range remediation of these problems.

- To publish statewide material.

The commission shall continue its efforts to inform citizens through statewide publications that address problems Black males face in the areas of education, employment, crime and health.

- To raise awareness of health related problems concerning Black males in the state of Indiana.

Implementation of effective health education for HIV, prostate cancer, and other important health problems facing Black males is a major concern of the Commission.

In 2000, a series of AIDS/HIV statewide memorials are planned to acknowledge Black males who have died of AIDS, and also to educate young Black males and others about prevention.

- To seek sponsorship of legislation that will address our mission (2001 session).
- To host the African-American Males National Conference.

Criminal Justice

The mission of the Indiana Department of Correction is to protect the public by operating facilities and programs in a safe, secure, effective, and accountable manner. Although the Department realizes that it is of paramount importance to provide and maintain a safe and secure correctional environment, nevertheless, it has the responsibility to deliver offender programs that provide opportunities for self-improvement and successful community reintegration. Oftentimes, an offender will be released from a penal institution and again become a member of a local community.

To that end, the Indiana Department of Correction is committed to providing the most effective therapeutic and educational program so that the released offender can successfully live in a community and not re-offend. To meet our challenges, the Department must be steadfast in its adherence to correctional best practices and the recruitment of a highly skilled work force. With sizeable offender populations and depleting budgetary resources, the Department is being asked to do more with less. Our correctional professionals must always receive the very best training available to them.

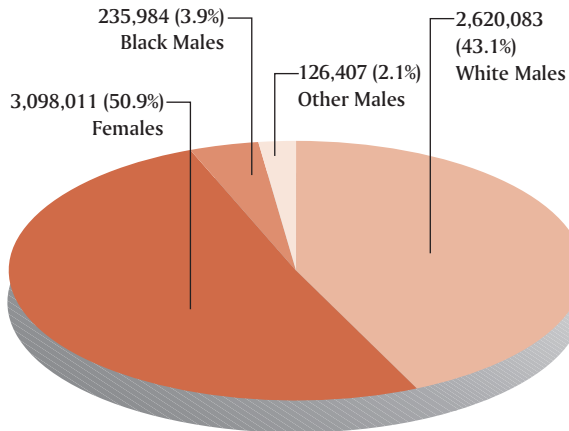
To ensure that every part of our mission is met, the Indiana Department of Correction continues to collaborate with the public and private sector, supporting crime prevention efforts and developing community-based correctional programs. As we move into the new millennium, let us work together to ensure that our state remains a great place in which to live and raise a family.

Evelyn Ridley-Turner
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Correction



Indiana Population

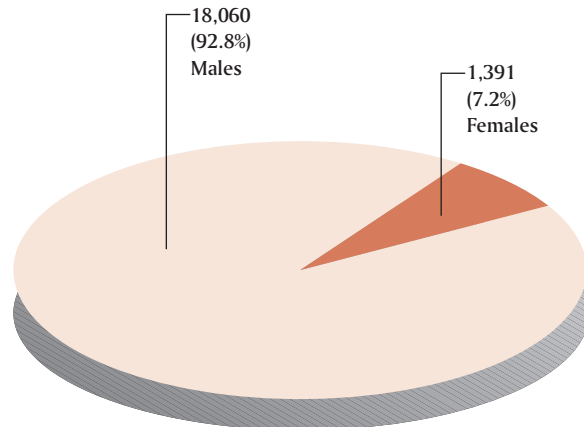
The total population of the state of Indiana is 6,080,485. Total male population is 2,982,474. There are 235,984 Black males in Indiana compared to 2,620,083 White males.



Source: Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business

Incarceration Population

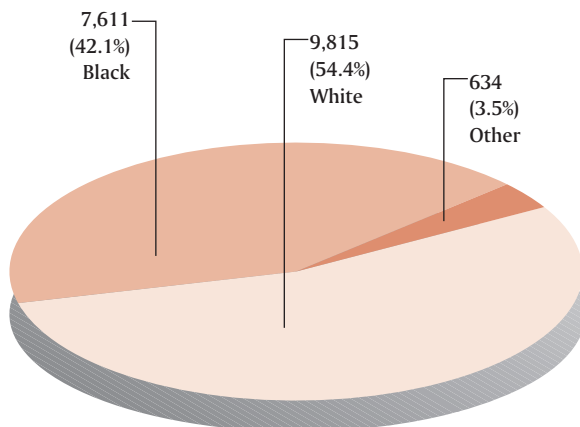
As of June 1, 2001 there were 18,060 incarcerated males compared to 1,391 incarcerated females.



Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Incarcerated Males by Race

There are 9,815 White males incarcerated in Indiana prisons, compared to 7,611 incarcerated Black males. Black males account for 42.1% of incarcerated males, but only 7.9% of the total male population. Conversely, White males make up 87.9% of the male population, but only 54.4% of incarcerated males.



Source: Indiana Department of Correction

The 5 Counties with the Most Incarcerated Black Males

County	Incarcerated Black Males	Black % of Male Population	
		General	Incarcerated
Marion	1611	24.2%	66.4%
Allen	470	11.3%	61.1%
St. Joseph	212	11.5%	63.1%
Lake	174	25.3%	60.0%
Vanderburgh	168	8.2%	36.7%

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Highest Educational Attainment for Incarcerated Adult Males, by Race

Highest Level Reached	White	Black
Grades 1-5	25	13
Grades 6-8	658	145
Grades 9-12 (no diploma)	3138	2296
High School Graduate	947	580
Post-Secondary	428	313

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Male Incarceration Population

Age	White	Black
under 19	165	159
19-21	723	516
22-24	741	438
25-34	1807	1122
35-44	1546	880
45-54	481	270
55-64	95	38
65-74	28	8
over 74	2	1

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Criminal Offenses (5 most serious)

Category	White	Black
Crimes against person	1258	869
Property offenses	1706	804
Controlled substances	686	948
Weapon offenses	67	234
Non-criminal code offenses	1147	194

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Commission Recommendations

Problem Statement

There is a lack of participation and involvement of Black male adults in the lives of young Black males that contributes to a violent street culture, gang activities and drug trafficking.

Community Action

Community organizations, local school corporations, neighborhood groups, churches, and private and public sectors should:

1. Advocate volunteer participation of Black male adults in programs targeting young Black males,
2. Aggressively promote community programs targeting Black male youths,
3. Develop role modeling programs which target pre-school Black males, ages one through five,
4. Create more school/community partnerships that target Black male children, ages one through five,
5. Create more programs for unattended, or latchkey, Black male youths, and
6. Create more recreational activities and programs for Black male youths.

Problem Statement

There is a lack of nurturing of young Black males to mold positive ways of thinking and to prevent crime.

Community Action

Community organizations, churches, public and private sectors, family support agencies and youth-oriented agencies, in conjunction with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, should:

1. Promote programs that encourage the prevention of teenage pregnancies,
2. Assist families in shaping positive attitudes within young Black males,
3. Develop outreach mentoring programs for young Black males,
4. Develop more crime prevention and intervention programs to deter young Black males from crime (an example program is Project Courage, Office of the Marion County Prosecuting Attorney, Indianapolis),
5. Develop more community-based programs and outreach ministries targeting Black male youths to teach moral values, respect for self and authorities, cultural awareness and positive alternatives (an example is Brotherhood International, Inc., Light of the World Christian Church, Indianapolis), and
6. Develop aggressive campaigns to recruit and train Black male adults to become active in the lives of young Black males.

Education

The Indiana Department of Education recognizes that the way in which we educate our children has a direct impact on the future of our state. The work of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males targets a specific segment of our population in which large numbers are opting not to complete their high school education. Knowing that we cannot stand idly by while this takes place, the department supports, and works in partnership with, this organization.

The back-to-school rallies and annual conference have provided a forum to encourage students to value and celebrate the importance of acquiring an education. The Commission has focused also on prevention and intervention strategies to reverse the trends that can lead to the incarceration or death of a young Black man.

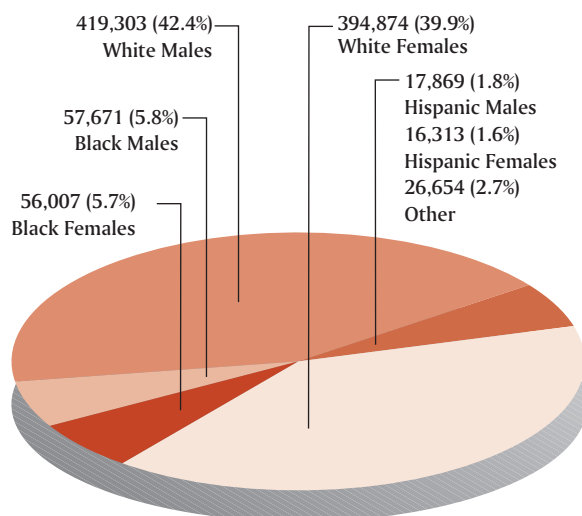
I applaud the efforts of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males and its efforts to identify alternative solutions to actions that seem detrimental to many young Black males in education, criminal justice, employment, and health. We want to work together and do all that we can to assure success for every student.

Dr. Suellen Reed
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Indiana Department of Education



Student Population

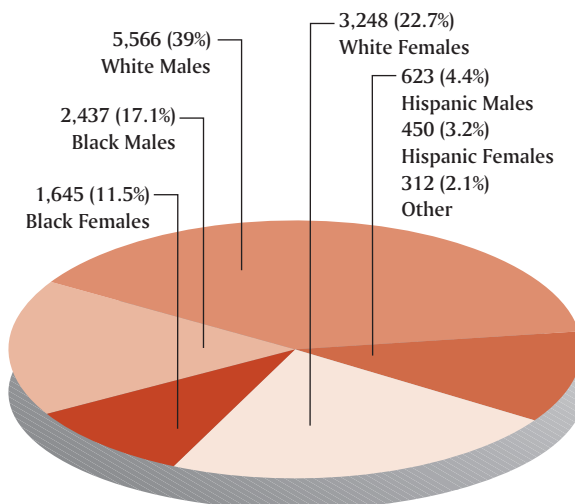
For the 2000-2001 school year, there were 988,691 students (pre-kindergarten through post-graduate) enrolled in Indiana public education institutions. This was a slight increase from 988,045 the year before.



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Retention in Indiana Public Schools

Retention refers to the percentage of students assigned to the same grade level as they were the year before. 17.1% of Indiana's retained students were Black males.



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Percentage of Black Male High School Seniors who Received Diplomas

23,265 public school students received regular diplomas. 1,045 of them were Black males (4.49%). 1,095 were Black females (4.71%). 11,238 were White males (48.3%). 271 (1.16%) were Hispanic males.

There were a total of 56,999 diplomas (including regular, honors, core 40, and certificate of achievement) obtained by public school students. 3.31% were Black males, 4.25% were Black females, 44.1% were White males, and 1% were Hispanic males.

Source: Indiana Department of Education

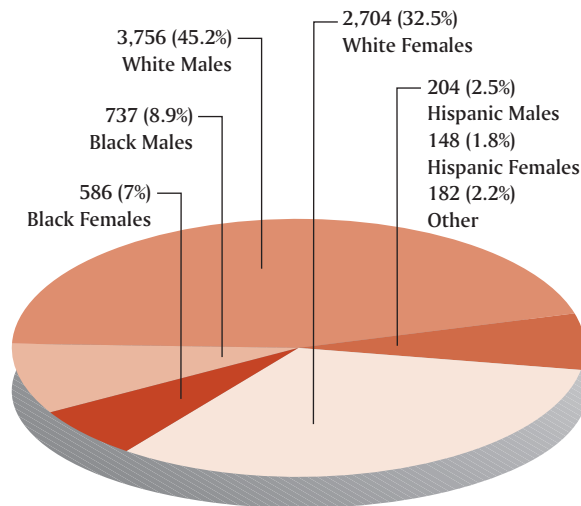
Number of Black Male School Teachers in Indiana

In 2000, there were 63,945 public school teachers in the State of Indiana. Black males accounted for 482 of them. That comes to less than one percent of the total. There were 16,553 (25.9%) White males. 88 (.014%) of the teachers were Hispanic males. Another 1,924 (3%) were Black females.

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Indiana Public School Dropouts

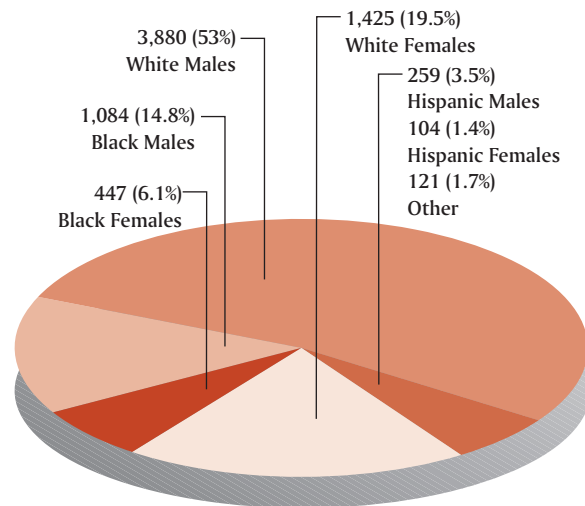
8,317 students dropped out of Indiana public schools in 2000. Leading reasons given include unknown or no show (36.9%), disinterest in the curriculum (23.3%), and expulsion (10.8%).



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Expulsions from Indiana Public Schools

7,320 students were expelled from Indiana public schools in 2000. This is a decrease of almost 20% from 9,006 expulsions in 1999.



Source: Indiana Department of Education

Commission Recommendations

Problem Statement

Teachers are not prepared or trained to teach Black male students.

Community Action

Local school corporations should implement regularly scheduled staff development activities on methodologies for teaching Black males.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation:

1. Requiring students preparing for a career in teaching and teachers without a life license to take at least one multicultural course, and
2. Requiring state colleges and universities to develop courses designed to improve teaching skills of teachers in meeting the needs of inner city youths.

Problem Statement

There is a significant shortage of Black role models, especially male teachers, in the public school system.

Community Action

School corporations should seek and hire Black male teachers, by developing a coordinated and comprehensive national outreach initiative designed to identify and attract minority teachers and administrators in the large urban school corporations, with specific emphasis on Black males.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation:

1. Creating alternative certification programs for Black males who have a college degree outside of education who want to enter the teaching profession, allowing on-the-job training while receiving accreditation, and
2. Providing funding for scholarship programs to encourage Black male students to prepare and enter a career in teaching.

Problem Statement

Parents, regardless of their life situation or educational level, are not encouraged to teach young Black males a love for learning.

Community Action

Church and community organizations should emphasize the importance of education.

School corporations should develop programs where Black professional men come weekly to read interesting stories to young Black male students.

Communities should develop programs with the participation of businesses, churches and community groups to help families nurture young Black males to their full academic potential.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation:

1. Mandating that parents be involved in their sons' education as a prerequisite to receiving aid to dependent children, and
2. Offering tax credits for businesses that develop family academic support programs.

Problem Statement

Social issues facing young Black males such as fatherlessness, poverty, lack of positive role models, and lack of self-esteem make traditional learning styles difficult to adapt to within local school corporations statewide.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation providing funding for school corporations that support and invest in Alternative Type 1 Schools which allow students to choose (student decision making) to go to the school as opposed to being sent.

Employment

Indiana enjoys one of the nation's most diverse economies, yet, as important as that is, the diversity of our workforce is even more crucial. As Indiana continues to move forward, we must work to ensure that all Hoosiers are given the opportunity to succeed. In this new, ever-changing economy, it is imperative that everyone plays a role.

The Commission on the Social Status of Black Males works each day to make that goal a reality. As economic leaders, it is our responsibility to embrace the commission's goals and work to implement them. Over the last several years, Indiana has enjoyed significant progress in this area, but we still have a long way to go. We must continuously strive to increase employment opportunities for minorities throughout the state. Through strategic partnerships among communities, businesses, educational organizations and the State, I am confident this can be accomplished.

We are blessed to have a fundamentally strong economy, a world-class educational system and a highly skilled workforce. It is clear that Indiana is a state of progress and by working together to ensure greater opportunity for all we can assure that progress continues for generations to come.

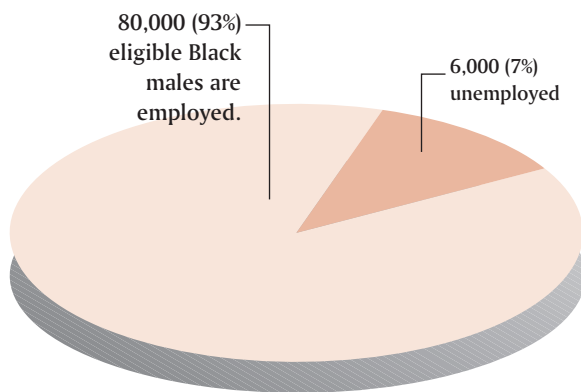
Sincerely,

Tom McKenna
Executive Director
Indiana Department of Commerce



Indiana Employment Status

In the State of Indiana, there are 3,088,000 people in the labor force, and 202,000 of them are Black. There are 86,000 Black men in the labor force, and 80,000 of them are employed. Of all men in the labor force who are employed, 5.2% are Black and 93.3% are White.



Source: Indiana Department of Commerce

Indiana's Unemployment Rate

The overall unemployment rate for the civilian non-institutional Black population is approximately 12,000 individuals.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total Males	4.5%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.0%
Total Females	5.4%	5.1%	4.4%	3.5%	3.2%
Black Males	18.3%	8.9%	10.3%	11.3%	5.7%
White Males	3.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.8%
Black Females	16.1%	7.8%	7.1%	8.1%	5.6%
White Females	4.3%	4.9%	4.0%	3.1%	3.0%

Source: Indiana Department of Commerce

Indiana Employment Status Terms

Civilian Labor Force: The sum of all employed and unemployed persons in the non-Institutional population 16 years of age and over, and not in the Armed Forces.

Employed: According to CPS (Current Population Survey) definition, the number of individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least one (1) hour for pay or profit, or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the reference week. Individuals are also counted if they have a job but did not work during the reference week because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working due to bad weather, or taking time off for personal reasons.

Unemployed: According to CPS definition, the number of individuals, 16 years of age or older, who have no job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the reference week. Also counted are individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Commission Recommendations

Problem Statement

Most Black males are unaware of employment options and opportunities.

Community Action

Local businesses should develop internships for at-risk Black male students. The business community should develop more mentor programs linking young Black males with Black male professionals.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation:

1. Incorporating vocational education and job training partnerships into the academic curriculum, and
2. Incorporating employment-related, vocational-based courses into the academic curriculum.

Problem Statement

There is a lack of emphasis on the importance of education in the workplace, particularly among young Black males.

Community Action

Public and private sectors should encourage the business community to reinvest in employee training for young Black males to enhance their skills and marketability.

Academic counselors should promote available programs for higher education to Black male students.

School corporations, in conjunction with the business community, should develop pre-apprenticeship programs targeting Black male students.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should:

1. Pass incentive legislation for employment related training programs with an emphasis on young Black males, and
2. Pass legislation to reinvest tax revenues into employment with a special emphasis on Black male youth.

Problem Statement

There is a lack of apprenticeship programs for Black males to obtain hands-on experience in career fields of interest.

Community Action

School corporations, in conjunction with the business community, should offer more pre-apprenticeship programs for Black male students.

The business community, particularly Black business, should sponsor youth entrepreneur programs with a special emphasis on young Black males. An example is the Center for Leadership Development, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly (and political leaders) should:

1. Encourage union leaders to make apprenticeship opportunities more accessible to young Black males, and
2. Create labor-intensive public enterprise to perform services valued by taxpayers.

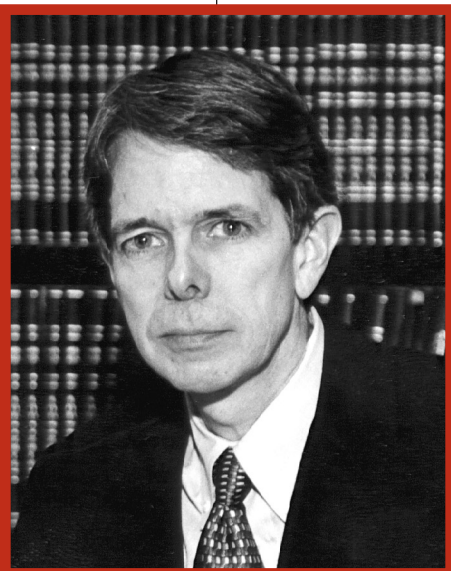
The Indiana State Department of Health applauds the efforts of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males.

Our state health data show that racial and ethnic minorities have a disproportionately high rate of illness for many serious diseases. This trend is especially notable among African-American males.

It is our sincere hope that we can continue our collaborative efforts to develop a statewide minority health plan with public health initiatives that focus on intervention, health promotion and disease prevention. Working together, I believe we can:

- decrease the rates of behaviors associated with increased risk for disease;
- increase the number of culturally and linguistically appropriate public health programs and health education materials;
- increase opportunities for affordable access to primary care providers in minority communities;
- increase the number of minority health and human service professionals practicing in minority communities; and
- increase equity in the delivery of health care services to minority populations.

In order for us to make a significant impact on disease prevention, the public and private sectors must work together. The Indiana State Department of Health continues its active cooperation with the Commission to accomplish the goal of increasing the life expectancy of African-American males.



I look forward to our continued collaboration to raise awareness and implement initiatives to reduce health disparities.

Gregory A. Wilson, M.D.
State Health Commissioner

The Five Leading Causes of Death in Indiana in 1999

All Residents

Heart Disease	16,734
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	12,788
Cerebrovascular Disease (strokes)	3,965
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3,014
Accidents	2,252
Total	54,761

Black Residents

Heart Disease	1,188
Malignant Neoplasms	996
Cerebrovascular Disease	281
Diabetes Mellitus	206
Homicide	194
Total	4,384

Black Males

Heart Disease	578
Malignant Neoplasms	544
Homicide	158
Accidents	123
Cerebrovascular Disease	108
Total	2,287

Black Males (Ages 1-4)

Accidents	11
Homicide	2
3 Medical Causes	1 each
Total	16

Black Males (Ages 5-14)

Accidents	6
Homicide	2
9 other causes	1 each
Total	17

Black Males (Ages 15-24)

Homicide	67
Accidents	16
Suicide	13
Heart Disease	4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3
Total	113

Black Males (Ages 25-34)

Homicide	42
Accidents	15
Heart Disease	8
Suicide	8
AIDS	6
Total	107

Black Males (Ages 35-44)

Heart Disease	37
Homicide	24
Accidents	17
AIDS	14
Malignant Neoplasms	14
Total	172

Source: Indiana State Department of Health

The Five Leading Causes of Death (continued)

Black Males (Ages 45-54)

Heart Disease	83
Malignant Neoplasms	57
Accidents	15
Homicide	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	11

Total 259

Black Males (Ages 55-64)

Malignant Neoplasms	112
Heart Disease	107
Diabetes Mellitus	20
Cerebrovascular Disease	19
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease / Accidents	9 each

Total 341

Black Males (Ages 65-74)

Malignant Neoplasms	158
Heart Disease	143
Diabetes Mellitus	31
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	31
Cerebrovascular Disease	29

Total 513

Black Males (Ages 75-84)

Malignant Neoplasms	153
Heart Disease	124
Cerebrovascular Disease	28
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	23
Diabetes Mellitus	12

Total 434

Black Males (Ages 85+)

Heart Disease	70
Malignant Neoplasms	45
Cerebrovascular Disease	18
Pneumonia & Influenza	10
Nephritis & Nephrosis (kidney disease)	10

Total 222

Source: Indiana State Department of Health

Commission Recommendations

Problem Statement

Black males do not seek treatment due to the lack of adequate health insurance and high medical costs.

Community Action

Local Urban Leagues, NAACP chapters, Minority Health Coalitions, and other community agencies should develop programs encouraging Black Males to seek treatment and monitor health care facilities to ensure that they are user friendly.

School corporations should develop in-school health centers to monitor the health of Black males throughout the public school system.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should:

1. Fund public health departments in urban cities to the level necessary to permit required periodic testing and annual examinations for African-Americans,
2. Fund and support a program encompassing the Universal Health Care concept, and
3. Financially support the further development of the activities of the Office for Prevention within the Indiana State Department of Health, with a mandate to focus on health problems of the Black male.

The inability to pay for health care services is one of the major barriers to an individual accessing the health care system. Indiana does not have an adequate program for financing health care for the medically indigent, a large percentage of whom are Black males. Individuals with pre-existing health conditions and those individuals who are uninsured or underinsured may postpone treatment until the disease has progressed to a chronic state. This may result in an increase in mortality from preventable conditions.

Problem Statement

There is a need to develop healthier lifestyles and diets for Black males.

Community Action

School corporations should develop programs to teach Black males how to maintain healthier lifestyles.

School corporations and community agencies should develop programs to enhance the ability of the Black male to be a responsible health care consumer and maintainer of his own health.

Local Urban Leagues, Minority Health Coalitions and other community organizations should develop programs to address the poor nutritional patterns and diets of Black males.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should:

1. Fund community projects to aid the development of healthier lifestyles among Black males, addressing prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, and
2. Provide appropriate funds for local health departments so they can provide extended services to Black males.

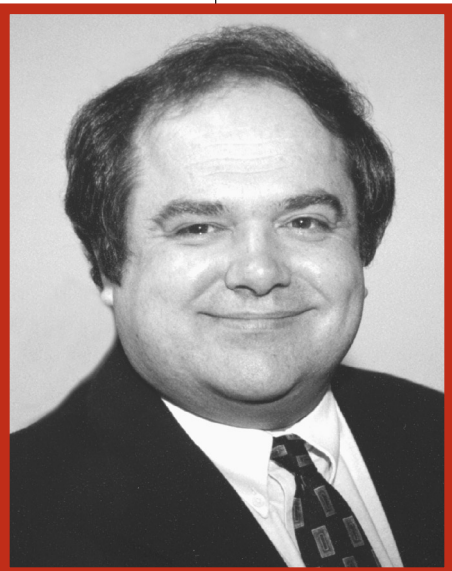
Source: 1989 Report of State Council on Black and Minority Health

Social Factors

As director of the Division of Family and Children within Family and Social Services Administration, I am pleased to work with and represent the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males. The commission was established to focus on five areas of major concern: health, employment, education, social factors, and criminal justice. Although the Division of Family and Children relates to all five factors, we directly relate to the focal point of social factors. We are committed to maintain the provisions of adequate resources needed to successfully address this area of concern.

The Commission continues to provide the State of Indiana with an extremely viable resource in identifying and asserting factors which plague our Black male population. The Commission operates under the leadership of State Representative Dr. Vernon Smith, Senator Thomas Wyss, and Executive Director Stephen Jackson. This leadership is complimented by a host of other very influential business people, elected officials and community leaders that allow the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males to thrive as they do.

James M. Hmurovich, Director
Division of Family and Children



Children Served by First Steps, by Race and Sex

First Steps is a family-centered State Program that provides assistance to infants and toddlers with disabilities or who are developmentally vulnerable.

Totals include children whose sex was not reported.

Statewide (5.8% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	974	336	324	8278
Female	772	228	228	5311
Total (16,762)	1756	565	565	13,640

Allen County (10% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	101	31	42	407
Female	80	14	28	281
Total (1015)	185	35	70	694

Delaware County (4.5% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	14	2	1	171
Female	9	0	1	111
Total (314)	23	2	2	283

Lake County (13.6% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	123	54	31	511
Female	109	32	31	391
Total (905)	232	87	62	905

LaPorte County (7.4% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	18	3	16	112
Female	19	1	6	68
Total (244)	37	4	22	180

Madison County (5.7% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	20	6	9	156
Female	8	11	6	132
Total (350)	28	17	15	288

Marion County (16.5% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	458	83	83	1003
Female	358	50	54	629
Total (2777)	819	133	138	1639

St. Joseph County (9.7% Black Males)

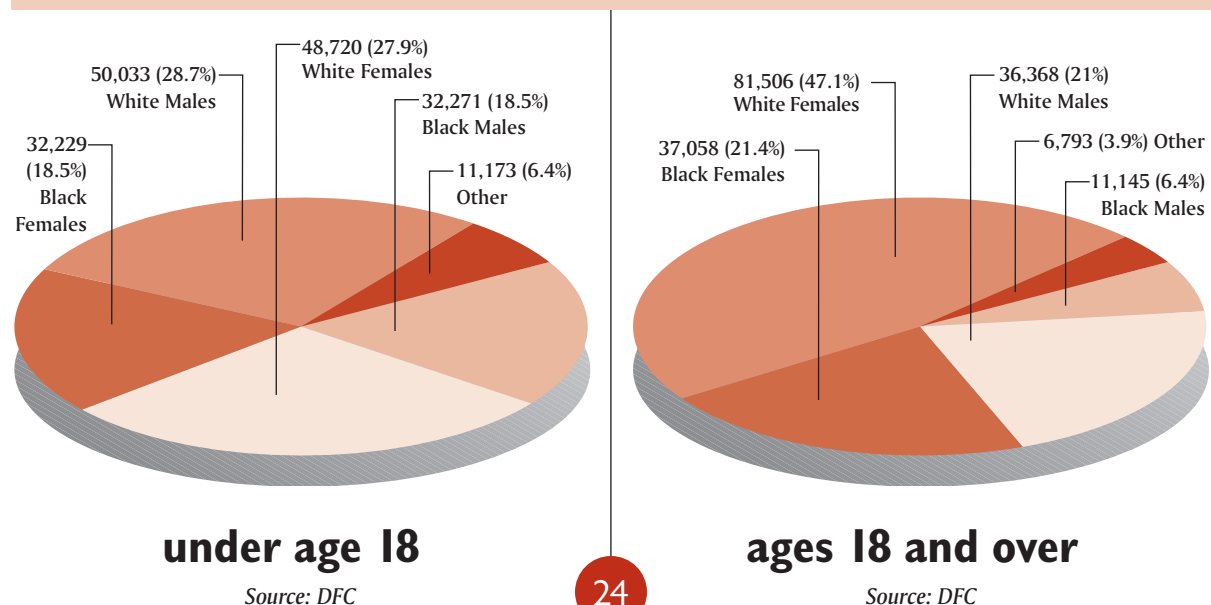
	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	70	17	14	337
Female	56	10	10	197
Total (723)	127	27	24	534

Vanderburgh County (9.5% Black Males)

	Black	Hispanic	Multi	White
Male	40	3	12	196
Female	33	1	12	120
Total (423)	73	4	24	318

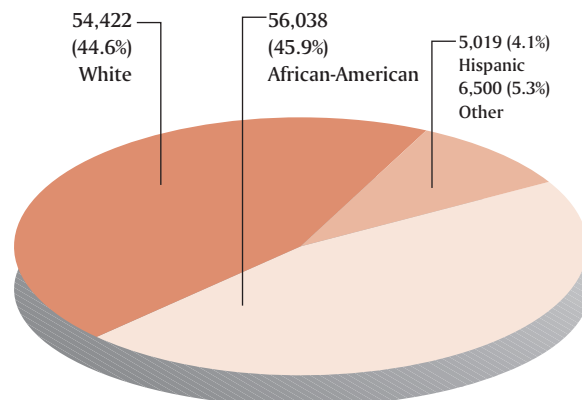
Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Family and Children (DFC)

Food Stamp Recipients, by Age, Race and Sex



Number of Hoosiers on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), by Race

Hoosiers on welfare receive monthly payments called Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). TANF provides monthly payments, funded by federal, state and local government, to poor families. Welfare recipients automatically receive Medicaid, which provides a wide range of medical care to certain low-income populations.

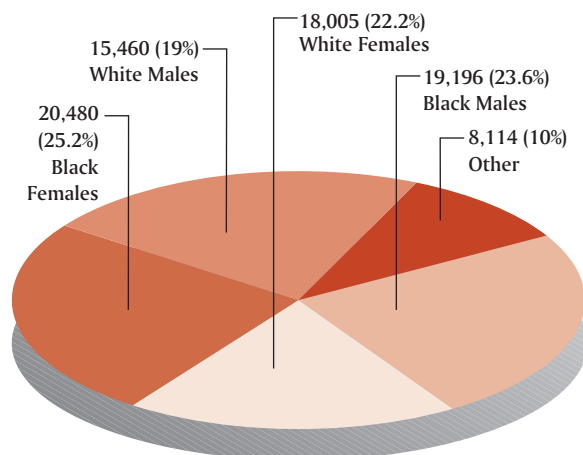


Source: DFC

Number of African-American Males and Females as Compared to Other Ethnic Groups on TANF

Age 17 and Younger

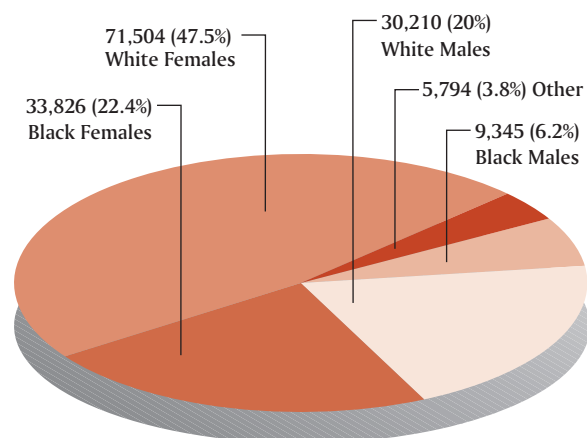
In 2000, African-American children continued to receive more aid than their racial counterparts. The amount of aid received in 2000 was relatively the same as in 1999.



Source: DFC

Age 18 and Older

The 2000 statistics continue to show that few adult Black males utilize TANF resources. Black females continue to be the largest recipients of TANF funds, for adults.



Source: DFC

Marital Status of Selected Adults on TANF

Black Females

12,452 Single
663 Married
663 Divorced
1,174 Separated
6 Legal Sep.
57 Widowed

Black Males

305 Single
223 Married
53 Divorced
43 Separated
0 Legal Sep.
3 Widowed

White Males

484 Single
1,360 Married
372 Divorced
144 Separated
2 Legal Sep.
13 Widowed

Hispanic Males

45 Single
119 Married
14 Divorced
6 Separated
0 Legal Sep.
0 Widowed

Source: DFC

Highest Education Level Reached by Selected Adults on TANF

Black Females

369 Grades 0-8
5,932 Grades 9-11
6,615 Grade 12 or GED
1,148 Some College
35 College Grad.
3 Assoc. Degree

Black Males

28 Grades 0-8
203 Grades 9-11
305 Grade 12 or GED
34 Some College
3 College Grad.
1 Assoc. Degree

White Males

227 Grades 0-8
818 Grades 9-11
950 Grade 12 or GED
97 Some College
4 College Grad.
3 Assoc. Degree

Hispanic Males

50 Grades 0-8
49 Grades 9-11
63 Grade 12 or GED
4 Some College
1 College Grad.
0 Assoc. Degree

Source: DFC

Parents with Open Title IV-D Cases and Court Order Extensions for 2000

Title IV-D of the Social Security Act provides child support services to people who receive public assistance, have received public assistance, or have requested child support services through the state agency administering the program. In Indiana, these services can be requested at any local Prosecuting Attorney's office.

Custodial Parents

49,994 Black Females
132,597 White Females
860 Black Males
8,371 White Males
6,079 Other Females
244 Other Males
15,610 Unknown Females
988 Unknown Males
214,743 Total

Absent Parents

1,227 Black Females
10,328 White Females
52,483 Black Males
125,359 White Males
307 Other Females
6,383 Other Males
1,214 Unknown Females
19,025 Unknown Males
216,326 Total

Source: DFC

Section 8 Rental Housing Assistance Program Heads of Household

The Section 8 Rental Housing Assistance program is administered by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration. Eligible families receive help with their rent. The head of household is the person who assumes legal and moral responsibility for the household.

21 Black Males 203 Black Females
633 White Males 2,785 White Females
5 Hispanic Males 14 Hispanic Females

Males Only

3.2% Black
95.3% White
0.7% Hispanic

Females Only

6.7% Black
93.0% White
0.5% Hispanic

Source: DFC

Commission Recommendations

Problem Statement

One tragic symptom of the plight of the Black male is the disintegration of the Black family. Currently, the structure of most Black families is nontraditional or single-parent households.

Community Action

School corporations, in conjunction with social service and family support agencies, should:

1. Develop after-school programs for latchkey Black male children, and
2. Encourage Black parents to be proactive in educational activities affecting their sons and families.

Churches, in conjunction with social service and family support agencies, should:

1. Form family mentoring partnerships and programs,
2. Form networking programs for Black single parents,
3. Encourage the development of effective parenting programs for Black parents,
4. Encourage the development of community-based family development centers, and
5. Encourage the Black community to become actively involved in the lives of Black male children.

Examples of such efforts include Light of the World Christian Churches; the Brotherhood International, Indianapolis; 100 Black Men Coalition of Indianapolis; and the African-American Achievers Corporation, Inc., Gary.

Community organizations should:

1. Develop, in conjunction with social service and family support agencies, constructive Afrocentric family crisis support programs, and
2. Pool their talents and resources to raise the substantial resources needed to fund male self-development programs.

Private and Public community entities should:

1. Aggressively promote the spirit of volunteerism and giving back,
2. Develop and fund community support programs to reclaim the virtues of the extended family, and
3. Increase informational and promotional efforts targeting the Black community, highlighting the high number of Black male children who are in need of adoption.

Examples of such efforts include the Indiana One Church - One Child program and Homes for Black Children of Indianapolis.

Neighborhood associations should establish partnerships with churches and family and youth oriented agencies to develop programs such as For Parents Only.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should:

1. Require the appointments of more Black and ethnic

minority judges who are sensitive to the cultural realities of the Black family,

2. Require all judges in the state to take racial/cultural sensitivity training,
3. Pass legislation affirming that parents are presumed innocent, until proven otherwise, in cases alleging child abuse resulting from discipline imposed by parents or guardians,
4. Pass legislation to revise the definition of family to recognize the historical realities of extended families (not limited to custodial, biological parents or guardians, but also inclusive of the persons providing financial, emotional, and other necessary support),
5. Mandate culturally competent and sensitive training for juvenile/family judges, caseworkers, prosecutors and all persons involved in decision making regarding the investigation and filing of child abuse allegations resulting from discipline imposed by parents, and
6. Pass legislation to provide ample funding of major state initiatives and efforts that address the social inequities of the Black male.

Problem Statement

There is a lack of adult Black male participation in the lives of young Black males.

Community Action

Public and private community entities should:

1. Actively encourage Black male adults to participate in intervention and prevention programs for at-risk young Black males, and
2. Develop community-based mentoring programs targeting young Black males.

School corporations, in conjunction with public and private community entities, should:

1. Establish tutoring and mentoring programs linking Black male adults with Black male students,
2. Develop role modeling programs targeting Black male children ages one through five, and
3. Develop programs teaching the cultural experiences and role of the Black family.

Churches, in conjunction with public and private community entities, should establish Rites of Passage programs for young Black males.

Social service agencies and Health coalitions should establish community outreach programs to teach young Black fathers effective parenting skills and responsibility.

Legislation

The Indiana General Assembly should establish incentives for churches and other community entities to develop community outreach programs targeting young Black males.

Health: Ministering to the Whole Black Male-Spiritually, Mentally and Physically

“Health: Ministering to the Whole Black Male” was the theme of the conference, which took place October 26-28 in Downtown Indianapolis. Harvard University’s Dr. Alvin Poussaint, Morehouse College’s Dr. Louis Sullivan, Dr. Julia Hare of the San Francisco Black Think Tank, Dr. Michael French, Dennis Watson and Ron Johnson led an exciting and powerful cast of leaders who were on hand to offer messages of self improvement for the national Black community.

With a focus on the holistic health status of the African-American male, the AAMNC, through the annual conference, again delivered information and services needed to uplift the Black family, beginning first with the man. The African-American Male National Council is under the auspices of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators.

The African-American Male National Conference offers conference participants across the country an opportunity to gather, discuss and share pertinent information on reversing the current negative trend regarding African-American males nationwide. The African-American Male National Conference is committed to the stability and continuing growth of the African-American family. This national conference played an integral role in assuring that every African-American male has the opportunity to reclaim his role in strengthening the African-American family and community.

In keeping with past conferences, the conference sought again to attack those issues that impede socioeconomic success in the Black community, starting with the Black male. Specifically, conference officials met a series of goals they believe will help formulate strategies and gain a clearer picture of the total plight facing the African-American community. With these objectives in hand, the council, which is comprised of 17 member states,



Keynote Speaker Dr. Julia Hare of the San Francisco Black Think Tank addressed the Fifth Annual National Conference.

will continue to advocate and develop initiatives that aid Black empowerment through the preparation of the Black male for the obstacles still faced today.

Goals of the national conference were to:

1. Formulate strategies to affect the Black male positively.
2. Continue to address the challenges confronting the Black male and to formulate appropriate policies.
3. Build upon the initiatives discussed at the previous national conferences.
4. Gain a clearer picture of the economic, social, and political issues facing the Black community.
5. Educate the African-American community on helping themselves.
6. Prepare the Black male for self-improvement.

Workshops

Friday, October 27, 2000

How to Manage the Stresses in the Workplace and Institutional Racism!
Dr. Gary Sailes

Biblical Blueprint for Destroying the Black Male
Pastor D. L. Motley

Knowledge Base of Young High-Risk and HIV Positive Black Males and Developing HIV/AIDS Literacy
Dr. Vernon G. Smith & Dr. Anthony Lemelle

Therapeutic Group Mentoring with African-American Male Adolescents in Foster Care: A Culturally Congruent Approach to Working with Children of African Descent
Dr. Shawn Utsey

Talks My Father Never Had With Me - A Mentoring Guide for Success
Dr. Harold Davis

Recognizing and Reversing the Current Health Epidemic Detrimental to African-American Males
Dr. Virginia Caine

Suicide in the African-American Community
Abdul-Harim Faruq

From the Field to the Factories: The Tobacco Industry's Contribution to the Plight of African-American Males and Their Families
Cecilia Bordador & Anita Gaillard

Saturday, October 28, 2000

The Impact of Racism and African Self-consciousness on Black Males and Developing HIV/AIDS
Malcolm Woodland & Martin Pierre

Brotherhood as a Context of Meaning: An Exploration of the Meaningfulness of Young Adult, African-American Men's Friendships
C. Milano Hardin

Firearm Violence Prevention: A Community-based Approach
Patricia Lau & Dr. Clark Simon

In My Father's House: The Role of the African-American Church in HIV/AIDS Prevention and Education
Christy Baker & Howard Harper

Holistic Program Services for Young Urban Fathers: What Works!
Dr. Wallace McLaughlin

Leadership Principles for the 21st Century
Pastor T. D. Robinson

A Holler from the Borderlands: African-American Males in the Cycle of Educational, Social, and Mental Reproduction
Dr. Stacey Gray



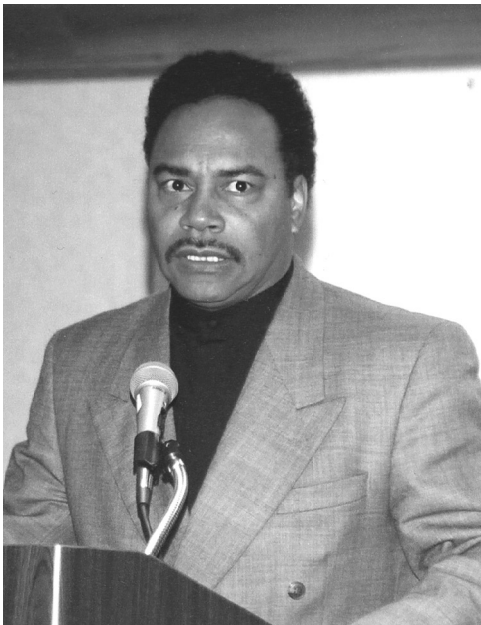
Dr. Michael French of Winona Memorial Hospital delivered a Keynote Address at this year's Conference in Indianapolis.



Governor Frank O'Bannon and First Lady Judy O'Bannon pose with Keynote Speaker Dennis Watson of the National Black Youth Leadership Council.



Pictured above (left to right) are Lyman Rhodes, Dr. Vernon G. Smith, Stephen Jackson and Harry McFarland.



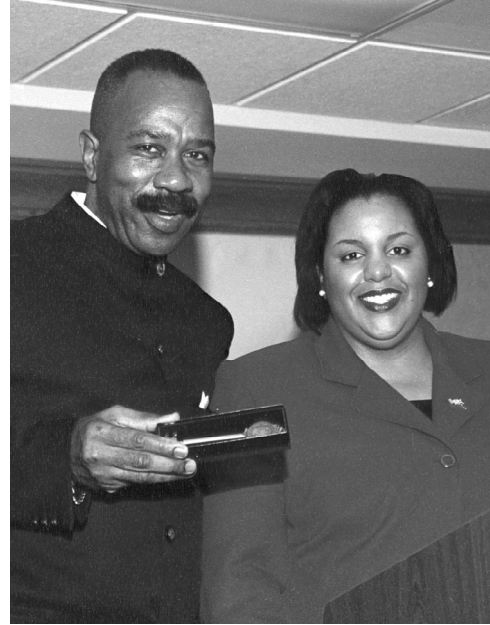
The Honorable Spencer Coggs, State Representative from Wisconsin, spoke at the 2000 Conference.



The Fifth Annual African-American Males National Conference drew a large number of people, including professionals, teachers, young Black males, and legislators from across the country.



(Left to right) Dr. Michael French, Dr. Vernon G. Smith, Dr. Louis Sullivan, Gloria Webster-French, Mindy Lewis and Stephen Jackson.



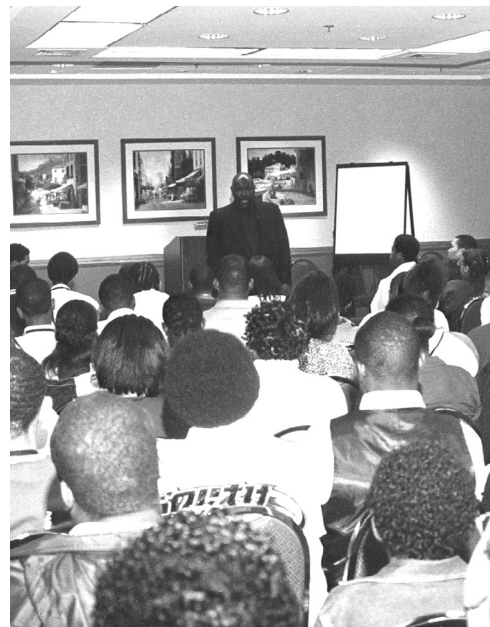
Indianapolis Deputy Mayor Victoria Scott presents Keynote Speaker Dennis Watson, of the National Black Youth Leadership Council, with a key to the city.



Shown here are (left to right) Commissioner Mindy Lewis, First Lady Judy O'Bannon and Governor Frank O'Bannon.



(Left to right) Commission Chairman Dr. Vernon G. Smith, Keynote Speaker Dr. Alvin Poussaint of Harvard Medical School, and Commission Executive Director Stephen Jackson.



Ron Johnson conducts a youth presentation.

African-American Male 2000 National Conference

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FSSA General Services, Leasing Department
Ralph L. Shelburne
FSSA Vocational Rehabilitation Services
Theresa Edmondson
DFC Chips Division, FSSA
Wanda Williams
DFC Chips Division, FSSA
Jacqueline Tucker
FSSA Child Support Bureau
Kathleen Crumpton
FSSA Child Support Bureau
Marcia Brothers
FSSA Child Support Bureau
Rita Corbin
FSSA Child Support Bureau
Margaret Berry
FSSA Family Preservation and Protection
Turae Dabney
IN Black Legislative Caucus

African-American Male National Council Executive Board Members

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Kurt Harrison – Connecticut
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Dedrick Anderson – Oklahoma
Ted Darcus – Pennsylvania
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Barbara Nance – Tennessee
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Rep. Spencer Coggs – Wisconsin
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Honorable Elijah Cummings – Maryland
Rep. Russell Gunn – Missouri
Assemblywoman Gloria Davis – New York
Mark Dowdell – Ohio

Public Law Supporting the Mission of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males

Commission Recommendation:

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation prohibiting the display of sexually explicit materials in an area accessible to minors. (Current law permits entry if a child is with a parent or guardian.)

HOUSE BILL 1038

House Bill 1038 deals with restrictions on viewing materials harmful to minors. It prohibits a person from permitting a child to enter an area where material that is harmful to minors is present.

Assigned to Courts and Criminal Code—

Rep. Mike Dvorak, Chairman

House Bill 1038 did not receive a hearing.

Commission Recommendation:

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation to incorporate conflict resolution courses in educational curriculum of early grade levels to teach students constructive and positive options.

HOUSE BILL 1971

House Bill 1971 deals with conflict resolution in school curriculum. It requires school corporations beginning with the 2002-2003 school year to integrate conflict resolution instruction within the curriculum for kindergarten through grade 12. It requires the department of education to develop and make available to school corporations models of conflict resolution instruction by May 1, 2002.

Assigned to Education—

Rep. Greg Porter, Chairman

House Bill 1971 passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Commission Recommendation:

The Indiana General Assembly should pass legislation automatically expunging the criminal records of juveniles with nonviolent offenses at the age of 18 years.

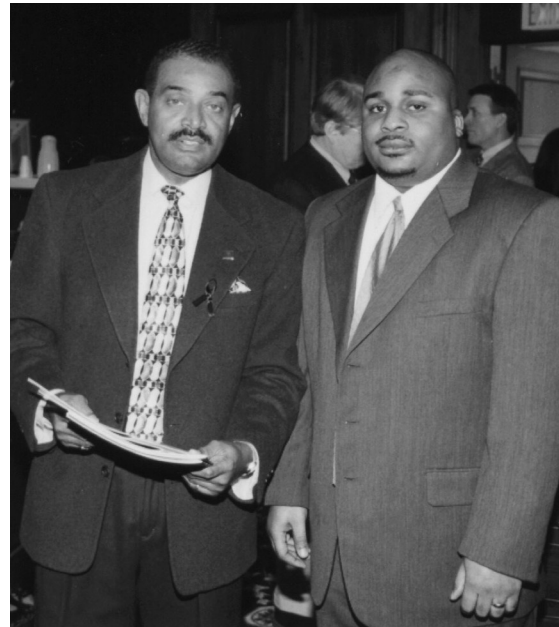
HOUSE BILL 2000

House Bill 2000 deals with the criminal records of juveniles. It provides for the sealing of criminal history data concerning an act committed by a person before the person became 18 years of age, except for a person who commits a sex offense or murder, is in a penal facility when the person is 22 years of age, or is arrested for a felony after the person becomes 18 years of age.

Assigned to Courts and Criminal Code—

Rep. Mike Dvorak, Chairman

House Bill 2000 did not receive a hearing.



Commission Chairman Dr. Vernon G. Smith, State Representative from Gary, Indiana (left), and Executive Director Stephen M. Jackson.

Commission Recommendation:

The Indiana General Assembly should pass stronger legislation regarding the selling of drug paraphernalia.

HOUSE BILL 1970

House Bill 1970 deals with drug paraphernalia. It increases the penalty for manufacturing paraphernalia related to a controlled substance other than or in addition to marijuana, hash oil, or hashish from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class D felony by creating the offense of manufacture of controlled substance paraphernalia. It provides that the penalty for dealing in or manufacturing paraphernalia is enhanced for a person who has a prior judgment or conviction for manufacturing, dealing or possession of paraphernalia. It also makes related changes in the laws governing the suspension of licenses and the confiscation of property for a violation of the laws governing paraphernalia.

Assigned to Courts and Criminal Code—

Rep. Mike Dvorak, Chairman

House Bill 1970 did not receive a hearing.

Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males Corporate Roundtable

The mission of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males Corporate Roundtable is to act in an advisory capacity toward strengthening the Commission's growth and development through legislative and policy support, active participation in projects and activities and corporate giving.

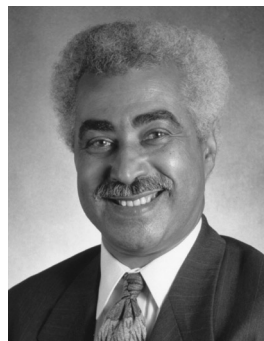
To achieve these results, the Roundtable's goals will be to:

1. Provide advice and counsel to the commission for legislative and policy objectives in areas that impact Black males. These areas should include, but not be limited to: social factors, health, education, employment and training, and business development.
2. Facilitate an open dialogue between the Commission and the corporate community to ensure the Commission's projects and activities continue to enhance its image in the community.
3. Assist the commission with the development of a sound financial and strategic plan for the permanent existence of the Commission either as an internal or external program of state government.

Below are photographs of Corporate Roundtable members.



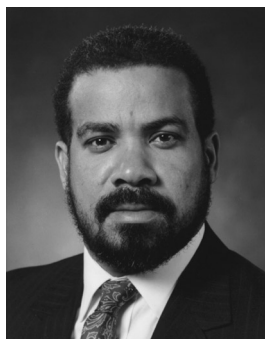
Sherry Hopkins
Government Relations
Golden Rule Insurance



Joseph A. Slash
Vice-President
Community & Corporate Effectiveness
Indianapolis Power & Light Company



Yvonne Perkins
Director of Corporate Affairs
Citizens Gas & Coke Utility



Samuel L. Odle
Methodist-IU-Riley Hospitals



Andrew L. Crow, Director
Minority Business Development
Eli Lilly and Company

Evansville HIV/AIDS Memorial Service

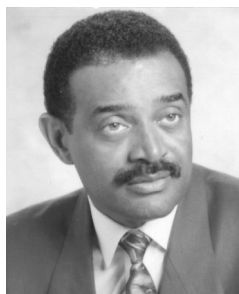
The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males along with the Evansville Commission on the Social Status of Black Males held an HIV/AIDS Memorial Service entitled “Breaking the Silence: HIV/AIDS in Evansville’s African-American Community - A Community Response.” The memorial service was held on Tuesday, September 19, 2000 at the Alexander A.M.E. Church, Evansville, Indiana. The service was designed in recognition of those in Evansville who had died from the disease, and was attended by community and business leaders, activists, clergy, and youths.

Reverend Floyd Edwards, Sr., Executive Director of the Evansville Human Relations Commission, provided the opening remarks. Stephen M. Jackson was the opening address speaker and spoke on the necessity for the entire Black community to become engrossed in dialogue and action concerning HIV and AIDS. The next item on the agenda was a program discussion involving community leaders and activists. The moderators were Alice Weathers and Artrell Harris. Panelists

included Diane Clements of the Drug Counseling Referral Center, Wallace Corbitt of the Vanderburgh County Health Department, Regina Lowry of the AIDS Resource Group, Rev. Gerald Arnold of the NAACP, Marcia Lynch of the Black Women’s Task Force, Bobby Gold of the Black Leadership Conference, Alyce Dulin of the Minority Health Coalition, Dr. Anthony Hall, Rev. Martha Granger, Rev. Rick Granger, Rev. Rick Jackson, Rev. James Buckner, and Roger Nutt.

The panel discussion focused upon the relationship between the disease and at-risk behaviors, such as prostitution, drug-usage, and medical procedures. Also on the agenda was the interrelatedness between other sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS. The panelists and audience participants agreed that further discussion on the topic of HIV and AIDS must exist to reverse the current statistical data. The Evansville Commission on the Social Status of Black Males pledged to continue their efforts in empowering the community through continued workshops and seminars.

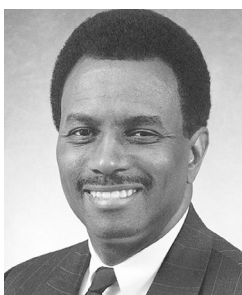
Commission Membership



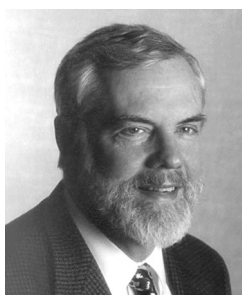
Commission Chairman,
The Honorable Dr. Vernon G. Smith
State Representative of Indiana
D - Gary, Indiana



Commission Vice Chairman,
The Honorable Thomas Wyss
State Senator of Indiana
R - Fort Wayne, Indiana



The Honorable Mark Blade
State Senator
D - Terre Haute, Indiana



The Honorable Gary Dillon
State Representative of Indiana
R - Columbia City, Indiana



Ralph Adams
Proxy for Glenn Lawrence



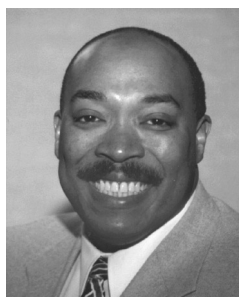
Nycletha Byrd
Lake County Sheriff's Department
Gary, Indiana



Stephen L. Corbitt
President
Corbitt & Sons Construction Co., Inc.



Janet Corson
Director, Division of Mental Health,
Indiana Family and Social Services
Administration



Michael Cunegin II
City-County Councilman
Fort Wayne, Indiana



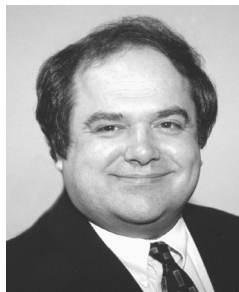
Dallas Daniels
Proxy for Suellen Reed



Robert Fields, Jr.
Impact Division Manager
Lake County DFC



Melvin E. Greene
Proxy for Evelyn Ridley-Turner



James M. Hmurovich
Director, Division of Family and
Children, Indiana Family and Social
Services Administration



Glenn Lawrence
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Administration



Sandra D. Leek
Director
Indiana Civil Rights Commission



Mindy M. Lewis
Corporate Contributions Director
Cummins Engine Company, Inc.
Columbus, Indiana



Thomas McKenna
Director
Indiana Department of Commerce



RONALDA MINNIS
Proxy for Thomas McKenna



George H. Neal
Director, Community Education &
Development
Indianapolis Urban League



Danielle Patterson
Proxy for Greg Wilson



Dr. Suellen Reed
Superintendent
Indiana Department of Education



Evelyn Ridley-Turner
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Correction



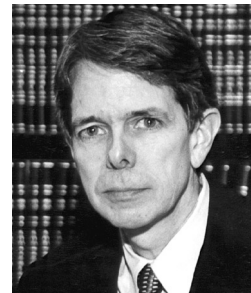
Vince Robinson
Communications Director
City of Fort Wayne
Fort Wayne, Indiana



Lynn Smith
Proxy for Janet Corson
Division of Mental Health, Family
and Social Services Administration



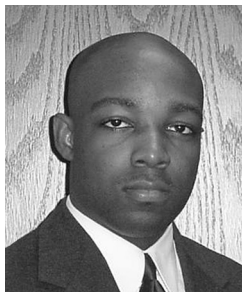
Dwight Williams
Proxy for Sandra D. Leek



Greg Wilson, M.D.
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Health



Mary Smith
Secretary
Indiana Commission on the Social
Status of Black Males



Commission Assistant Director
Clary Butler
Indiana Commission on the Social
Status of Black Males



Commission Executive Director
Stephen Jackson
Indiana Commission on the Social
Status of Black Males

Notes

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Notes

[illegible]

Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males

2000-2001 Annual Report is submitted to
the Indiana General Assembly and the
Governor pursuant to P.L. 143-1993.

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